

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 2nd May, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th April, states that the recent occupation of

Circulation,
168 copies.

Central Asian affairs.

Merv by Russia has again brought

Central Asian politics to the front. The subject has been repeatedly discussed in the House of Lords. No one can deny that the advance of Russia is now entitled to serious consideration. We see a most bloody war on the Indian frontier looming in the near future. It is high time that the British Government should extricate itself from the Soudan difficulty and prepare for the danger which threatens it nearer home. We do not mean that an expedition should be sent to Merv to give battle to Russians there, nor would we recommend the occupation of Kandahar, which would alienate the Amír from us and be a signal for the annexation of Herat by Russia. The British ministry is in favour of rendering more aid to the Amír in the shape of money and arms, but this, too, would not be a well-advised measure. *Moniti meliora sequamur*. We know to our bitter experience that all the favours bestowed by us on Sher Ali went for nothing. What can we expect from Abdu-l-Rahman, who long lived on Russian gold, but who now cares little for Russians. To give any more money to him would be sim-

ply throwing it away. When hostilities break out between England and Russia, he will declare himself for that country which will give him more money. The fact is that Afgháns are an untrustworthy and ungrateful people, and no faith can be placed in them. The editor thinks that the best policy would be to win the affections of the people. Heaven-born Civilians should be required to mend their ways. Natives fully appreciate the advantages of British rule, but the arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of Civil Servants prevent it from becoming as popular as it should be. All iniquitous and odious taxes should be at once abolished. The high rates of court fee, which have made justice so very costly, cannot be reduced too soon. The Arms Act should be repealed in order that the people might learn the use of arms, and their old martial spirit might be revived. If these measures were adopted, they would be ready to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of Government, and in that case Government could get any number of native volunteers in an emergency.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 30th April, referring to the same subject, observes that in the event of a Russian invasion it would be impracticable to import a sufficiently large army from England, and that it is not difficult to imagine how far the friendship of the Amír, to whom an annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees is paid, may be counted on at such a juncture. Government would not be able to hold its own against a powerful enemy like Russia without the aid of the people. Hence it should give them a military education, appoint them to high offices in the army, and treat them with justice and kindness.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 28th April, states that Russia has occupied Merv and intends soon to annex Shagman and Balkh. Her near approach necessitates the adoption of a vigorous frontier policy on the part of the British Govern-

ment. But it is to be regretted that the late debate in the House of Lords on the subject was most unsatisfactory. Both the Liberal and the Conservative leaders indulged in the same sentiments which had been expressed in that House during the last 20 years. No definite conclusion was arrived at, and the debate only furnished fresh proof of the truth of the proverb *quot homines, tot sententiae*. The extension of Russian boundary to our frontier cannot but be dangerous to the maintenance of peace and order in this country. As Russians do not hesitate to violate their most solemn promises and treaties when it suits their purposes to do so, we for one would not at all trust them. If the past be any lesson to the future, the friendship of Abdu-l-Rahman cannot be considered to be of any value. The money, arms, and ammunition given to Sher Ali were used by him against ourselves. In our opinion, instead of adopting half-hearted measures, Government should occupy Afghánistan and be done with it.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 27th April, states

Circulation,
600 copies.

The same.

that Russia is generally represented as a tyrant. She may be so, but one thing is certain that, when she annexes a new country, she maintains the old order of things as much as possible, and thus succeeds in securing the sympathies of the people. But the British Government always upsets the old system and forces its own upon the people, entirely excluding them from a share in the administration. This is the reason why with all its good intentions and love of justice it has not become so popular in this country as it otherwise would be. If it gave the children of the soil a fair share in the administration and won their sympathies, Russia would not be able to do any harm to its Indian empire. The same paper, of the 2nd May, observes that the advance of Russia in Central Asia is not an unmixed evil. When Russian and British boundaries become contiguous, the British Government will naturally be induced to respect the rights and privileges of natives better than it does at present, in order to win their affections. Moreover,

the connection of the Indian system of railways with the Caspian railway will give a great stimulus to Indian trade with Europe. Hence the British Government should not view the approach of Russia with any feeling of hostility. All that is necessary for it is to settle the Russian boundary in order to prevent future complications with the Russian Government.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th April, states that Russians seem to be a greatly abused people. True they have frequently broken their promises, but in all European countries politicians are not very scrupulous as to the means in attaining their objects. They hold that the end justifies the means. With all its faults the Russian character is not without its redeeming traits. Russians are a very shrewd and enterprising people, as the rapid extension of their conquests in Central Asia clearly shows. Although they have not yet been able to spread civilization in their newly-acquired possessions to the same extent as Englishmen have done in this country, they have not altogether disregarded the cause of civilization. They have stopped slave-trade and the theft of men among the barbarous tribes under their rule. They pursue a very wise policy in annexing new countries. They take only the military administration in their hands, and leave the people to manage their own affairs.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th April, states
Alleged discourtesy shown to the British Resident at Baroda by the State officers. justly held that the omission on the part of the Baroda authorities to fire a salute on the arrival of the British Resident there was accidental, and that the Baroda Darbar was not to blame for the omission. Whatever may now be the decision of the Supreme Government, the Mahārāja was at first reduced to great straits and had even to apologise to the Resident. The fact of the matter is that Residents do not at all care for the dignity of Native Chiefs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 26th April, adverting to

Circulation,
525 copies.

Bestowal of the title of
K.C.S.I. on Rivers Thomp-
son, Esq., C.S., Lieute-
nant-Governor of Bengal

the proposed bestowal of the title of
K.C.S.I. on Mr. Rivers Thompson,
remarks that native contemporaries,
particularly those of Bengal, have strongly protested against
the proposal. There is no doubt that Mr. Thompson has no
sympathy with his native subjects and loses no opportunity of
repressing their activity. In his recent Resolution on the Dacca
students' case he has observed that Bengali students are grow-
ing impertinent and do not properly respect their teachers! But it is well known that tutors are held in considerably greater
respect here than in any other country over the face of the
earth. The secret object of His Honor's Resolution is to
check the growing spirit of independence among educated
natives in general. His conduct in connection with the
Ilbert Bill controversy is well known and needs no comment.
He was in no small degree responsible for the violent Anglo-
Indian agitation which culminated in the Viceroy being
publicly insulted in the streets of Calcutta. Although he has
rendered no important service to this country, the Govern-
ment of India has shown great sagacity in investing him
with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India in order
to silence the mouth of complaint on the part of Anglo-Indian
contemporaries. When no honors were bestowed on Mr.
Thompson on the occasion of the late Queen's birth-day, they
expressed their surprise at this and condemned Lord Ripon
as a prejudiced and narrow-minded man. Since then they,
especially the *Englishman* and the *Daily News* among them,
have repeatedly urged Mr. Thompson's claims to the title of
K. C. S. I. But he himself knows well how little he is deserv-
ing of the title, and that the Government of India is going to
bestow the title on him not as a sign of favour, but as a sign
of displeasure.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th April, is sur-
prised that, although India is the

Circulation,
800 copies.

Admission of natives
to Parliament.

brightest jewel in the British diadem,

natives have not yet been admitted to Parliament, while that privilege has been extended to the inhabitants of other British possessions which are considerably smaller than this country. There is now no want of educated persons here who are in every way qualified to sit in that august body.

The same paper states that it would seem that Government officers at home receive no travelling allowance when they go on tour. A small daily allowance has only recently been sanctioned for Judges. But in this country officers are paid travelling allowance at very liberal rates, and their camps look like those of princes.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th April, publishes an article communicated by one Honorary Magistrate. Muhammad Niyazu-l-din Khán from Jullundur. The writer complains that the majority of Honorary Magistrates are not acquainted with the law and that some of them are even quite illiterate. They depend for everything upon their subordinates. The Sarishtadár drafts judgments and the Magistrate copies them, if he knows a little Urdu, otherwise he only puts his initials to them. Evidently such men are not qualified to dispense justice. No one should be appointed an Honorary Magistrate unless he has passed a prescribed examination, which should be a very simple one and should be intended to ascertain whether the candidate is capable of reading and writing and has read all the necessary Acts.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th April, states that it would seem that Colonel Bachelor, Forest Department, Hazára. Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Hazára Division, has not very clean hands and that his subordinates do not at all fear him in consequence, or that he does not attend to his work and has left everything to them. The gross mismanagement prevailing in that Division cannot be accounted for in any other way. If the Lieutenant-

Governor considers it necessary to enquire into the matters connected with forest administration in Hazára, to which we have already referred, he should also enquire whether the officials, who were entrusted with the demarcation of reserves in the Dangagali Range, left out any portions of Government forests on receipt of illegal gratification. As we believe, if a trustworthy surveyor be deputed to check the demarcation, thousands of acres of forest land will be recovered, especially in Bhattian and Maláchhá. The Panjáb Government would commit a great mistake if it allowed Colonel Bachelor to retire from the public service without instituting a thorough enquiry into the mismanagement of Government forests in the Division under his charge.

The same paper states that the want of a Government school has been long felt at Vazirábád.

Proposed establishment
of an Aided School at
Vazirábád.

There is a Mission School there, but it is not very popular, as the study of the Bible is compulsory there and some other strict rules are in vogue. Mír Ghazanfar Ali, the energetic tahsildár of that place, has succeeded in raising a suitable sum by public subscriptions for the establishment of an Aided School, but the Director of Public Instruction has refused to recommend the proposed school for a grant-in-aid by the Local Government. The editor hopes that the Panjáb Government will ask the Director to reconsider the subject.

The same paper states that, among other objectionable

Local self-government
in Gurdáspur.

proceedings adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur in connection with the introduction of local self-government into that district, one was the deputation by him of his office subordinates to hold elections in the interior of the district. These subordinates were guilty of most shameful proceedings, as might be expected. It is believed that Hukam Singh, zaildár in Kahnúwán, has forwarded a petition to the Deputy Commissioner, complaining that the votes given in his favour

have been tampered with by the Násir of the district. But it is surprising that no enquiry has been made into the matter.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Praydg Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 28th April, gives the particulars of a murder case, in which a young Brahmin, named Radhua, was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of

Acquittal by the High Court of a man who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Budaun.

Budaun. The uncle of the convict, engaging the services of a Barrister-at-law, appealed to the High Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Duthoit, who heard the appeal, reversed the judgment of the Sessions Judge and acquitted the convict. It was with difficulty that the convict's uncle was able to raise about Rs. 200 to meet the cost of the appeal. If he had not been able to raise the money and had not appealed to the High Court, his nephew would have been hanged in accordance with the sentence of the lower Court, innocent as he was. Hundreds of innocent men are hanged and thousands of men are deprived of their property every year in accordance with the wrong decisions of subordinate officers. Under these circumstances it is necessary that civil and criminal appeals of the poor should be entertained by the High Court on plain paper and should be conducted gratis by the Government Pleader.

The *Nisánu-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 18th April, Civil Service and natives. complains that the reduction of the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service from 21 to 19 years has practically closed that service against natives, and urges that the limit should be again raised in consequence.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Rafte-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 30th April, is of opinion that, if Government be not prepared to raise the limit, it should also hold an examination in this country for native candidates.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 27th April, complains that the list of assessors has not appear to have been prepared with

Circulation,
150 copies.

Assessors in Moradabad.

due care at Moradabad. Some of the men who have been entered in the list are quite illiterate, and one of them is in the service of a perfumer on Rs. 3 or 4 a month. Evidently such men cannot be expected to render any aid to the Sessions Judge in deciding cases. The editor counsels the Magistrate to select assessors from among pleaders and mukhtárs.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 28th April, states that a large pond, about two square miles in area, is situated to the east of the city of Ajmere at the distance of half a mile. It was built by Rájá Bisaldeo, who reigned in Ajmere in the fifth century Hijra, and is called Bisala after him. It appears from the book called the *Malfuzát-i-Chishtia* that the neighbourhood of the pond was in a most flourishing state when Khwája Muyinu-l-din Chishti arrived at Ajmere. One hundred maunds of oil were consumed every night in lighting the numerous Hindú temples which surrounded the pond, and which were demolished by Mahmud of Ghazni and Shahabu-l-din of Ghor. But the palaces of the old Hindú Rájás of Ajmere, which stood near the pond, lasted till the days of the Mughal Emperors. It was in these palaces that the Emperor Jahángir received the ambassador of George I of England. A large portion of the pond has long been filled up with earth and brought under the plough by cultivators, but the remaining portion still always contains water, in which the people wash their clothes and bathe. It is believed that Rájputáná Railway officers at Ajmere, who have lately built their houses near the pond, have proposed that the whole pond should be filled up with earth and the ground turned into a race-course on sanitary grounds. The editor regards the proposal as a most objectionable one, and hopes that the Local Administration will not sanction it. The pond is a place of great historical interest, as has been shown above, and is very useful to the people for bathing and washing purposes. The carrying out of the proposed scheme would also involve great loss to cultivators who carry on cultivation in the pond,

Circulation:
166 copies.

as in that case they would be deprived of their lands. It is strange that European medical men condemn the water in the pond as injurious to health, while they have recommended the public gardens at Ajmere to be manured with night-soil, although numbers of Europeans and natives live in the neighbourhood of the gardens.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 26th April, referring to the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway, complains that natives, travelling first or second class, are often insulted by Europeans, and that they generally do not travel in those classes in consequence. The railway authorities should reserve one first class and one second class carriage for native passengers, providing third class accommodation in the same carriages for their servants. This arrangement would be a great convenience to natives of rank and position, and also tend to increase the income of the railway company. If it be feared that a sufficient number of first class and second class native passengers may not be forthcoming, the reform may be introduced as a tentative measure. The upper class accommodation, which is popular with the middle class of natives, should be also increased.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 23rd April, complains that, although railway companies derive the largest portion of their income from third class passengers, they are quite indifferent to the ease and comfort of the latter. Third class carriages have not been provided with privies and are generally to be seen overcrowded. If Sir Charles Aitchison, who started from Lahore on the 17th April by the evening mail train on his way to Simla, had taken the trouble to cast a glance at the third class carriages attached to the train, he would have seen how fearfully they were overcrowded. More than eight persons should not be seated in one compartment in any case, and carriages should be furnished with privies as soon as possible.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nār Afshān* (Ludhiana), of the 24th April, in its local news columns, complains that pariah dogs killed at Ludhiana. dogs killed by sweepers in streets and thoroughfares in the morning are not removed till evening, and are a great public nuisance during the time they lie there. Sweepers should be warned not to leave any dead bodies in streets and thoroughfares.

Circulation,
775 copies.

The *Nusim-i-Agra*, of the 30th April, states that on the 22nd idem, at a village in Itimádpur, Agra, a young Brahmin widow desired to immolate herself on the funeral pyre of her husband, but that the police, getting information in time, prevented her from carrying out her intention. She has been ill since then and refused to take any food for some days. She has been arrested and will be tried under section 309 of the Indian Penal Code.

Circulation,
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 2nd May, complains that the owners of camel-carts and horse-carts plying between Lucknow and Sitapur. camel-carts and horse-carts that ply between Lucknow and Sitapur have no fixed rates of fare, and that the people are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence in settling the rates with the owners of the carts and have also to pay something to the servants of the latter.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The editors of the *Shahna-i-Hind* and the *Tutiya-i-Hind* of Meerut have lately been on bad terms with each other and have been abusing each other violently. The *Shahna-i-Hind* and *Tutiya-i-Hind* newspapers, Meerut.

The *Tutiya-i-Hind*, of the 24th April, publishes a poem and two or three articles, written in most obscene language, against the editor of the *Shahna-i-Hind*.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAMES OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1884.	1884.	
1	Afshar-i-Hind	Jullundur	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	April 26th	April 28th	150 copies.
2	Afshar-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bats Singh,	" 26th, 28th, 30th.	" 26th, 28th, 30th.	500 "
3	Agar Ahbar	Agar	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali	" 26th	May 1st	150 "
4	Amal-i-Ahbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	" 26th	April 26th	145 "
5	Ahbar-i-Azam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 26th	May 1st	80 "
6	Ahbar-i-Azam	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	" 26th & 30th	April 30th & 2nd May respectively.	1,880 "
7	Amal-i-Ahbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-din	" 22nd & 26th	May 1st	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
8	Amal-i-Ahbar	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng. lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 26th & 30th	April 26th & 1st May respectively.	102 copies.
9	Amal-i-Ahbar	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 26th	May 1st	150 "
10	Amal-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Chaudan Lal	" 26th	"	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	Amal-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab	"	April 26th	250 copies.
12	Amal-i-Ahbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 17th & 24th	May 1st	250 copies.

13	Arps Mera	Amritsar...	Ditto	Ditto	Kashi Rām	23rd & 30th April 20th & 2nd May respectively.	...
14	Bhadrat Bendha	Aligarh ...	Hind-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Totā Rām	25th	185
15	Bhadrat Bhadon	Cawnpore, ...	Hind-Urdū,	Monthly	Gangā Prasad	For April	230
16	Bhadrat	Brindāban, ...	Hind	Ditto	Rādā Charan Goswami.	"	250
17	Bhadrat Vīdya	Agre ...	Ditto	Weekly	Bhagwān Dās	April 25th	200
18	Bhadrat Jān	Bendras ...	Hindi	Ditto	Rām Krishn Varmā	" 28th	300
19	Bhadrat-Qutub	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Qutub Prasad	" 28th	450
20	Bhadrat-Schander	Bānpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 28th & 22nd	349
21	Bhadrat-Mah	Bhāpāl ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Ali	" 7th & 22nd	231
22	Bhadrat-Farah	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly	Farah-din	" 23rd	740
23	Bhadrat-Opahar	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Gāng Rām	" 28th	1,000
24	Bhadrat-Poon	Ditto ...	Ditto	Monthly	Sham Nārāyan	For April	40
25	Bhadrat-Abhar	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sham-l-din	April 20th	...
26	Bhadrat-Gamit	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangā Sahā	" 28th	150
27	Bhadrat-Rind	Cawnpore,	Bare	Ditto	Pandit Prām Nārāyan.	May 1st	613
28	Bhadrat-Rind	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nābī Ashraf.	April 20th	...
29	Bhadrat-Rind	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Farah-din	25th	600
30	Bhadrat-Rind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangā Prasad	25th, 27th, 30th & 2nd May.	...
31	Bhadrat-Rind	Mourat ...	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	April 5th	280
32	Bhadrat-Rind	Jaipur ...	Hind-Urdū,	Bi-weekly,	Mahābīr Prasad	" 26th	150
33	Bhadrat-Rind	Mourat ...	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 24th	90
34	Bhadrat-Rind	Mourat ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 27th	150
35	Bhadrat-Rind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Sri Krishn	" 20th	1,310
36	Bhadrat-Rind	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqūb,	" 28th	250

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1884.	1884.	
37	<i>Kaulabi-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Mess- more.	May 2nd	...	421 copies.
38	<i>Kavi Vachan Sullak</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	April 14th	April 26th	350 "
39	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Alam</i>	Dellhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" 27th	190 "
40	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	" 24th, 26th, & 29th.	" 26th, 28th, & 1st May respectively.	525 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.)
41	<i>Lama-i-Nar</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdallah	" 18th & 20th	" 30th	84 copies.
42	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbalu-l-din	" 23rd	" 28th	130 "
43	<i>Lyall Gazette</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesht Lal	" 24th	" 26th	...
44	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Dellhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulag Dás	" 21st & 28th	" 26th & 2nd	300 "
45	<i>Mander Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	" 21st & 28th	May respec- tively.	90 "
46	<i>Masik-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 29th	" 30th	200 "
47	<i>Mada-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	" 19th & 26th	" 26th & 30th respectively.	30 "
48	<i>Mechure-i-Zindat</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	For April	May 1st	254 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.)
49	<i>Mish-i-Darakhshan</i>	Dellhi	Ditto	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	April 24th	April 28th	200 copies.

50	Mith-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubbu-llah	23rd	26th	175	"
51	Mithra Vild	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rām	28th	May 1st	270	"
52	Mumtaz-i-Akbar	Bārsbanki	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Yūsuf	16th & 24th	April 30th	160	"
53	Naiyar-i-Azam	Morābād	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	21st	"	175	"
54	Najm-i-Akbar	Etāwah	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhu-llah Khān	24th	"	168	"
55	Nasim-i-Agra	Āgrā	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnā Dās	30th	May 2nd	325	"
56	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Gunj Bihārī Lāl	29th	"	92	"
57	Nisam-i-Mulk	Morābād	Ditto	Ditto	Ithishāmu-l-dīn	19th	April 28th	775	"
58	Nir-Afshā	Ludhiānā	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	24th	"	300	"
59	Nir-i-Badān	Badān	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	"	140 copies (in-	cluding 48
60	Nar-i-Akbar	Allahābād	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lāl	28th	May 2nd	copies taken	by Govt.)
61	Nar-i-Akbar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yāqūb	26th	April 26th	375 copies.	
62	Nar-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	24th	"	200	"
63	Nizams Sada	Hardā	Marāthi-Eng-	Ditto	Basdeo Bhāskar	30th	May 1st	350	"
64	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 1st & 2nd May.	26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 1st & 2nd May respec-	605 copies (in-	cluding 94
65	Oudh Panah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjad Husain	22nd & 29th	"	copies taken	by Govt.)
66	Panjab Akbar	Labore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Asim	23rd & 26th	26th & 1st	450	copies.
67	Panjab Panah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Firozu-l-din	25th	May respec-	250	"
68	Pattala Akbar	Pattala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	21st & 28th	26th & 29th	150	"
69	Panjab Samadar	Allahābād	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	28th	May respec-	363	"
							tively.	700	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1884.	1884.	
70	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ..	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	April 28th	April 30th	...
71	Qaisari Akhbar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 26th	" 28th	110 copies.
72	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	" "	" "	400 "
73	Rafiq-i-Hind	Benares ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" 30th	May 1st	350 "
74	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 25th & 29th	April 26th & 30th respectively.	420 "
75	Rajputana Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Murad Ali	" 28th	" 30th	160 "
76	Reformer	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	" 23rd	" 26th	700 "
77	Rahat Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Narain	" 24th	" 27th	150 "
78	Sabha Kaparthala	Kaparthala	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Mathura Das	" 26th	" 29th	120 "
79	Sadique-i-Akhbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	" 24th	" 27th	264 "
80	Sajjan Kirti Sudha	Udaipur ..	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 21st	" "	215 "
81	Shukla-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Ibra-	" 29th	May 1st	175 "
82	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	him.	" 28th	" "	100 "
83	Talash	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	" 19th	April 26th	105 "
84	Faraman	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 30th	125 "
85	Faraman-i-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	" 26th	" 27th	75 "
86	Faraman-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Kiram Husain	" 24th	" 28th	198 "
87	Faraman-i-Hind	Bikaner	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	" 27th	May 1st	...

88	Victoria Paper	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 1st & 2nd May respectively.	27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 1st & 2nd May respectively.	900	"
89	Vriti Dhard	...	Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Harf Bhaskar	...	"	21st	27th	120	"
90	Waqya-i-Alam	...	Ghazipur,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siraj-ul-din Ahmed,	...	"	"	26th	300	"

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